Cool and fair.

Only a Few Ho Public Libray 4107

Before you hang up your stocking, and then you'll getwell, that's another matter-if it comes from the WHEN it will be good. You may be sure of that.

But How About That

Other stocking that you are to help fill? Will it aid you to know that all \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.25 Scarfs go for \$1 to-day?

Will It Aid You

To refer to our line of Umbrellas that go for \$1.67, \$2, \$2.25, \$3 and \$3.50?

They're silk, silver trimmed, and we engrave them free.

AT FACTORY PRICES,

POWER & DRAKE

Distributors of Fine Imported and

16 North Meridian Street.

Domestic Groceries

TILDEN WILL DECISION.

Certain Trusts Created by the Late

Millionaire Declared Invalid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- Certain trusts un-

der the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden

were to-day declared invalid by the Su-

preme Court. The suit in which the deci-

sion was rendered was brought by the ex-

ecutors under the will, who asked for a con-

struction of certain clauses in the will. A

decision was some time since rendered by

the Court of Appeals, by which the residu-

ary trust was declared illegal. Mrs. Pelton,

the sister of the testator, then handed over

the greater portion of her share to the

founding of the Tilden Library, in this city,

and a contingent fund of \$500,000 was cre-

ated to carry out Clauses 32 and 34 of the

will, which dealt with the establishment of

free libraries at New Lebanon and Yonk-

ers, \$100,000 having been left for these ob

jects. Both these trusts are declared to be

the statute against perpetuation. Mrs.

Laura P. Hazard, a granddaughter of Mrs.

the principal of the trust fund which was

created for her grandmother of \$50,000, while

pal of the trust fund of \$25,000 created for

With reference to the question as to

the benefit of her mother, Lucy F. Tilden.

whether the trustees have the power to

change the investment of bonds valued at

\$100,000 left by the testator to Miss Marie Celeste Stauffer, of New Orleans, the court

holds that they have no such power, and

scheme contemplated by the testator to es-

tablish a library in .his city has failed, the

trustees are accountable for the whole of

the residuary estate to the next of kin. The

establishment of the New Lebanon and

Yonkers libraries. "Mr. Tilden," the court

ciated that his scheme for a large public library in this city would have been defeat-

HIS ONLY LAWFUL WIFE.

lary Dawson McCaffery Proves Her

Right to a Millionaire's Estate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.-Mary Dawson Mc-

Caffery was pronounced by a jury in Judge

Dunne's court to-day to have been the legal

000 and had had five wives, most of them

Dawson, it appears, was married to Mc-

children were born. A daughter named

Nancy was kidnaped by relatives and has

never been found. One of McCaffery's la-

ter wives, it is said, was burned to death

in Fhiladelphia over forty years ago. Mc-

Caffery became a contractor and pros-

pered. He came to Chicago and immedi-

ately he married again. His Eastern wives

and family forgot him, and some of the wives, including Mary Dawson, it is

claimed, married again. The latter be-

lieved McCaffery dead, and, according to

the story, married William O'Daniels, who

was killed in the civil war. When the

products of the second and later marriages

attempted to prove claims Mary Dawson

came forward to prove the validity of her

claim as the only legal wife and to upset

the golden dreams of other heirs. Her

LOUD BILL CONDEMNED.

Magazine and Other Publishers Do

Not Want It Passed.

novels and periodicals out of the second

class. This means an increase in postage

Century, The Review of Reviews, the Metro-

politan Magazine, the Forum, Munsey's, Mc-

Clure's, The Cosmopolitan, Godey's, Peter-

papers devoted to cheap literature. A com-

mittee was appointed to work against the

bill, which was condemned as "reactionary

all publishers of periodicals, and to the al-

declared that it must throw out of employ-

ment an enormous number of men, women

and children now engaged in the production

Tollhouse Burned by Raiders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Dec. 23.-The toll-

house on the Springfield and Perryville

turnpike, one mile from this town, was

burned last night. The free turnpikers had

raided the gate some time ago, when all

of the other tollgates in the county were

destroyed and no attempt had been made

to collect tolls since. Yesterday Keeper

Wise moved his family from the house and

it is presumed that the night raiders burned

the house to prevent a possibility of its be-

ing used as a tollhouse any more. There

is not a single tollgate now in this county.

Miss Frances E. Willard's Condition.

E. Willard is in a cottage near the sani-

tarium with her private secretary, Miss

Anna Gordon, and two stenographers con-

of periodicals and in their delivery.

binding, etc." It was

stereotyping, printing,

present home is in Virginia.

edly acted differently could he have appre-

Buchanan is to receive the princi-

present see our prices.

Open this evening at

The When

Big 4 Route Cigar Sale

One and One-Third Fare For the Round Trip.

Tickets to be sold to the public Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1. All good returning

Students' . . Holiday Rates

To students of seminaries, colleges and universities presenting certificates signed by the principal of the institution, tickets will be sold at the same rate available from the beginning of the vacation, with return limit of not later than Jan. 11.

These rates apply to all points in Central Passenger Committee territory, excepting the western termini of the Trunk-line Asso-H. M. BRONSON. A. G. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Peady at 8:30.

Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER. D. P. A. C., H. & D. RY.

BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.		
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily	3:40	a
Cincinnati Fast Mail, daily	7:55	
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit		
Express, except Sunday	10:45	
Cincinnati Fast Express, daily	2:45	p
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily	4:40	P
dally	7:05	P
ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.		

information call at No. 2 West street or Union Station. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

The Indiana Mutual Building and Loan Association

Receives Deposits of ONE DOLLAR AND | wife of John McCaffery at his death, in UPWARD, at any time, and allows interest | 1894, and therefore entitled to share in his on all deposits remaining six months or estate. McCaffery died worth about \$1,000,-

All money deposited may be withdrawn by common-law marriages. He lived with in full, with no deductions whatever for his last wife for over forty years. Mary fine or fees. This is no experiment. The Association has been doing this success- Caffery in Ireland over fifty years ago. fully since 1891. For further information | They came to America after two or three

32 East Market St. (Journal Building) CHARLES KAHLO, Secretary

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS Where They Will Not Shrink

By placing them in an institution ABSOLUTELY SECURE Which guarantees to its depositors a good

rate of interest and demands no fees. De-

ONE DOLLAR or more received at any time, from which no deductions whatever are made upon

For circulars with full information call at the office of THE MARION TRUST CO., S. E. Corner Market St. and Monument Place.

WALKED AND WORKED.

Additional Liability 300,000

Long Journey of Mrs. Estby and Daughter Completed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-Mrs. H. Estby and her daughter Clara, nineteen years old, the the journey from Spokane, Wash., to this city at 1:30 this afternoon. They left the New York woman that they could cross the continent in less than seven months. The and earn their living en route. If any sickwas to be subtracted from the total time. On the way across the continent they worked at anything. They did housework. sewing and sold photographs of themselves. At Lincoln, Neb., Mrs. William J. Bryan fed them and bought photographs. In Ohio they called on Major and Mrs. McKinley.

IMMIGRANTS "HELD UP."

Two Hundred Tough-Looking Foreigners Not Permitted to Land.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- Of the 511 passengers that the French steamship Patria brought to this port to-day, from Marseilles and Naples, 200 are detained on Ellis island by order of the immigration authorities. When the passengers of Patria were landed on the island Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wike and Superinseemed to be prepossessed in favor of the ew arrivals. Dr. Senner and others said were the worst lot of immigrants have reached these shores in a long ing several hours each day in the open air.

Mos! of the detained immigrants A difficulty of the throat will necessitate The President republics."

The President republics trail american republics trail american republics."

The President republics trail american republics trail american republics."

The President republics trail american republics trail american republics. The President republics trail american republics trail american republics.

RADICAL FREE SILVERITES TRYING TO CREATE DISTRUST.

Predicting that the Western Bank Failures Will Be Followed by a Financial Crisis in the East.

NO BASIS FOR THEIR TALK

LAST STATEMENTS SHOW THE BANKS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Silverites Connected with the Chicago Institution-Greater Republic of Central America Recognized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The free-coinage people in and out of Congress profess to be delighted over the bank failures in Chicago and St. Paul. They point to them with sneers, and ironically declare that in them are to be found the fulfillment of the HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS FOR 20 DAYS ante-election promises and prophecies of prosperity to follow hard upon the election Reputable factories only represented in of Major McKinley. Just how the election our stock. Before you buy your Christmas of Bryan and adoption of free coinage would prevent a mismanaged bank from failing they do not attempt to explain. Moreover, they carefully conceal the fact, if it be known to them, that Mr. Hammond, the active manager of the failed National largely interested in financial affairs in Chicago prominently identified with the tress, and no doubt Mr. Hammond convinced himself that the adoption of the free-

it from the collapse which overtook it last

Among the free-coinage leaders in the who once ran for Governor of that State the Democratic ticket and was handed down to fame as "Pocketbook" Walter, and especially as a political economist. He talks to everybody and anybody who will tion being predictions that recent bank failures in the Northwest are summer zephyrs compared to the blizzard that will soon ravage Eastern financial institutions. These ill-omened predictions are eagerly seized by the free-coinage people in general. but in the case of every one else they fall on deaf ears. Information from New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Eastern financial centers demonstrate that of the currency it is learned that the bank statements giving the condition of banks on

-No system of banking that has ever been invented, and probably none that can ever be invented, will prevent absolutely the circles, so that the failures of this week have had practically no disquieting effect on values. A local paper now owned by Stilson Hutchins, who went over to free coinage during the late campaign, had an editorial to-day in which Controller ed, but the court cannot now undertake to devise a scheme which will supply the de-ficiency or make another will for Mr. Til-Eckels was made to sollloquize over the Chicago bank failures and which pictured him as horrified at the share Governor Altgeld had in the matter. The writer of that ironical editorial was doubtless ignorant of the fact that Mr. Dreyer, whose firm had half a million of money of the National Bank of Illinois, and Carl Moahl, cashier of the failed institution, were personal friends of Governor Altgeld, who appointed connection between the Chicago bank failures and the political views and friendships of the officers of the failed banks, it seems to indicate that erroneous political opinions and unwise political connections lead directly to the mismanagement of funds intrusted to the care of

EXERCISED HIS AUTHORITY.

or economical views, and who enjoy doubt-

Greater Republic of Central America

Recognized by the President. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-After taking several weeks to consider the status of Senor Rodriguez, the first minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, President Cleveland to-day received him and accepted his credentials, in a short speech, which, while formal in tone, was thoroughly earnest in its evidence of good will towards the new American union. The President emphasized the purpose of our government to hold the individual states of the new union to responsibilty for past claims and he indicated an expectation that Gautemala and Costa Rica, which have so far refrained from joining with the others in the new republic, would soon give in their adherence. The minister was accompanied to the State Department by his secretary, Senor Corea, and his son, J. D. Rodriguez, NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- A meeting of pubir., who is an attache of the legation. He lishers and paper manufacturers was held was escorted to the White House by Secto-day for the purpose of taking action retary Olney and, being introduced to the against the Loud postal bill, now pending President, delivered his credentials, sayin Congress. This bill aims to take all ing:

"Mr. President-The Greater Republic of Central America has honored me by appointing me its envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government your Excellency. In conferring that or on me the Diet, which constitutes the bond of union between the three republics which organized that new entity has given me special instructions to assure son's the North American Review and all of | your Excellency-as it is gratifying to me tral America entertains 'he same sentiments of cordial and sincere friendship toand governments which formed the same and that it cherishes sincere desires that neither the energetic progress nor the powrupted or impaired, and also that your Excellency may enjoy personally happiness. It is highly satisfactory to me to place in your Excellency's hands the letters which accredit my representation in the character mentioned. Our firm conviction that the sentiments which I have expressed find on the part of your Excellency and of the American Nation the most complete reciprocity has induced us to solicit the efdeent intervention of your Excellency to the end of bringing to a happy termination one of the questions which most interest the confederation by reason of the influence which it may exert upon the pacific developments of its great elements of wealth and prosperity. I trust. Mr. Presimatters which I shall have to treat with the government of your Excellency, I will win your benevolent reception and that the results which I may attain will merit the approval of those who have appointed me additional confirmation of their friendship and gratitude for the interest which the United States of America have ever shown in favor of the wellbeing of the Cen-

The President replied as follows:
"Mr. Minister—I take pleasure in receivagaing at your hands the letter of the Diet of day.

the Greater Republic of Central America, whereby, in representation thereof and of the republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, which form that union, you are accredited as their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this government. In recognizing, in the name of the United States of America, the Greater Republic of Central America, constituted pursuant to stipulations of the treaty of Amapala of June 20, 1895, between the republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, and in entering into diplomatic relations therewith, such recognition is given and such relations entered upon in the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of those republics to the United States of America remains wholly unaffected.

"I discern in the articles of association from which the Diet derives its powers a step towards a closer union of Central American states in the interest of their common defense and general welfare, and I welcome it as the precursor of other steps to be taken in the same direction and which it is hoped may eventually result in the consolidation of all the states of Central America as one nation for all the purposes of their foreign relations and inter-

"To you individually I extend a cordial greeting, both personal and officially, and I trust that your renewed residence at the capital of this country, where you formerly held an important representative mission, will be as agreeable in its personal relations as I believe it will be useful and profitable for the countries you represent between each of which and the United States has always existed, and it is hoped will always exist, the closest ties of friend-

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

It May Be Ready for Submission to the Senate When Congress Meets. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23-There is no longer any doubt that the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is practically completed to the satisfaction of both governments and that its presentation to Congress may be expected in the near future. Several minor amendments have been suggested and accepted from time to time during the progress of the negotiations, but it is now confidently believed that the copy which was forwarded to Lord Salisbury by Sir Julian Pauncefote about a week ago will at once receive the formal approval of the British Premier and be returned to Washington in time to be presented to the Senate for rati-

fication immediately on the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess, Jan. 5. As already outlined the life of the treaty purposely is made very short-only five years-but this is with the expectation of a to work well and also to afford easy opportunity for amendment. Its purpose is to dispose peaceably and honorably of such States and Great Britain and will not admit of adjustment by the ordinary methods ing the national honor. The personnel of the arbitration commission is to be of the highest character-men selected from the bers, three from each side, and provision is made against a failure through a tie Neither the Venezuelan question nor the Bering sea issue are to go before this commission, but its first work probably would be to close up the Alaskan boundary controversy and some open issues of minor in

terest but real importance. Unlike the Venezuelan boundary arrange ment, this treaty must go to our Senate for ratification and the House of Representatives also will have an opportunity indirectwill be necessary to provide means to maintain the commission. The fate of the proj present. Some fear is expressed that the ssue made by Secretary Olney over the Cu criticism and the display of ill feeling on the part of senators who feel that their prerogatives have been invaded. known also that other senators favorable to the general project of arbitration have which they may attempt to carry out by amendments to the treaty. If these are of but the whole great project of general arbitration treaty is one which diplomats feel must be entered upon with far effected has been achieved with such difficulty that any considerable departure from the scheme, proposed by amendments, probably would lead to failure of the treaty and thus give a formidable set-back to the

The Capitol Almost Deserted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The House of Southern members had gone to their homes for the holidays. Speaker Reed left last night for Boston, and will spend the vacaprivate business. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, has gone to Illito-advance the interests of his senathe tariff bill, which will begin next Monday. The only work in progress about the House to-day was the appropriations comin preparing the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which will be laid before the House when Congress again meets.

o More Slavery in Mad WASHINGTON, Dec. 23,-Among the earliest reforms of the French government in Madagascar is embodied a decree abolishing slavery, a copy of which has reached the State Department from Consul Wetter, at Tamatave. It declares all the inhabitants free, forbids traffic in human beings, nullifles every contract providing for the sale of persons, and imposes penalties for violations of the law, which are to be tripled in case of second offense. promises not to impose on the people of Madagascar any extraordinary war tax, slaves in the form of territorial possessions, Another decree, relating to schools, prohibits interference by teachers in political affairs, and urges instruction in the French

Dingley Is for Reciprocity. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-The attention of Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, having been called to a dispatch from Wasnington, stating that the Eastern members of that committee, led by Chairman Dingley, are not disposed to look with favor on reciprocity in framing a new tariff law, he said, "there is not the slightest foundation for this statement, so ter has been only slightly discussed, yet I have not observed any material difference of opinion. On the contrary all the Republican members of the committee are in favor of going as far as the McKinley tariff did on that subject and further if prac-

A Swindler Comes to Grief. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-A colored man giving his name as Charles Ewdsom, was arrested here to-day charged with attempting to swindle Assistant Secretary Curtis at the Treasury Department. Ewdsom called on Mr. Curtis and represented that he was a Pullman car conductor with whom Mr. Curtis had often ridden to New York, and that he had lost his uniform, He was unable to go out on his regular run to-day without first making a deposit on a new uniform. A telephone inquiry of the Pullman office brought the answer that the fellow was an impostor and was not in their employ. Hence his arrest.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President has signed the pension appropriation bill tions and the chiefs of the bureau of construction and steam engineering have been notified that they may continue the work of repairing the ships, which threatened to be interrupted by lack of funds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Lindley Fogg, of Ohio, a clerk in the office of the auditor for the Postoffice Department, has been appointed assistant chief of the bookkeeping and warrant division of the Treasury De-

To-day's treasury statement: Available cash balance, \$225,318,310; gold reserve, \$134,an candidate for Congress in the Fifth Georgia district, filed notice of contest against Congressman Rufus E. Lester to-

OBJECT OF SECRETARY OLNEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH DONS.

Mr. Cleveland's Administration Seeking to Gain an Autonomous Government for Struggling Patriots.

OUR PRESENT AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN FAR FROM SATISFACTORY.

Senator Hale's Reasons for Believing the Cameron Independence Resolutions Will Not Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23,-Whatever course Congress may finally take with respect to the Cameron resolution the insistent efforts of the present administration, at least, will continue to be exerted in behalf of an autonomous government for the Cubans. During the correspondence between this government and Spain the Canadian system has repeatedly been referred to as a model which Spain might do well to follow in granting home rule to her Cuban colonists. The objection, however, has been made, and with some reason, it is admitted, that a system which would work admirably with her Majesty's subjects in That Spain has intimated that under cer-

tain conditions she would not be averse to granting a reasonable measure of home rule to the Cubans is beyond question. She, disastrous defeat in battle will cause the insurgents to heed such propositions and it is regarded in Madrid as useless to attempt any of the reforms suggested until Weyler strikes a decisive blow. This government, however, does not fully agree with that view of the case, and undoubtedly it is peace on a basis alike reasonable and honorable to the Cubans as well as to Spain. One of the principal motives which has actuated this government in the course it has taken in this matter is the protection of the persons and property of citizens of the United States now engaged as tobacco and sugar planters in Cuba. Although the planters generally are said to sympathize with the Cuban cause, information has reached this government that as a rule they entertain serious doubts of the ability of the native Cubans, if wholly successful, to maintain a stable and satisfactory government. What the planters most desire is annexation to the United States, but as the administration, as plainly made evident, regards this as out of the question the planters next favor an autonomous government under the executive supervision of Spain. Should Spain consent to allow Cuba to legislate as to her own internal

consent to become responsible to Spain for the faithful observance of the conditions of The idea of this government is that this agreement could be made a part of a new treaty between the United States and Spain, the necessity for which is admitted

The Spanish authorities, it can be stated,

by both governments.

affairs, the United States, as stated by

Mr. Olney in his report to Congress, would

share the feeling strongly entertained by the United States that the present treaty has long outlived its usefulness. It was ratified and proclaimed in 1795 and bears every evidence of its antiquity. At that time Florida and Louisiana belonged to Spain, and a good part of the treaty relates to the boundariers between the United States and the Spanish colonies which have now become American States. document has been added to from time to etc., but the original remains as the basis and main treaty Not only is it antiquated, have arisen as to the text, and at present the version in Spanish used by the authoriles at Madrid is said to be materially different from that in English at Washington. So far as Spain is concerned there is reason to believe she will welcome a new treaty as a means of securing changes which the present war has shown to be but will insist on delaying such large measure at least. The two main fea- down. tures which Spain feels the need of reartion of Spaniards (including Cubans) after brief residence in the United States; and, second, commercial relations respecting the the sugar and tobacco of Cuba and Porto Rico and on the manufactured products of the United States going to the Spanish colonies. The change as to naturalization is regarded as of chief importance by Sp.in, which asserts that the protection of American citizenship is infrequently invoked by genuine American citizens, but is used very American citizens for the sake of the protection if affords and then return to Cuba, where they thenceforth continue to reside Spain will seek to overcome this by seeking to secure a provision that Spanish citizens (including Cubans) wno come to the United States must remain here for three years as actual, bona-fide citizens before they can apply for American citizenship. commercial features of a new treaty will be of importance, owing to the enormous trade between Cuba and the United States. The Cuban sugar export reaches 80,000,000 tons annually in time of peace, and

most of this comes to the United States. The tobacco shipments are equally extensive. On the other hand, the nearness of Cuba to our shore makes the Island dependent on this country for manufactured goods, machinery and breadstuffs. Under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law an arrangement was made July 28, 1891, for mutual exchange of goods at reduced rates of duty. Under the present law, which repealed the reciprocity clause of the previous law, the reciprocity convention was denounced. Since then the high rates on sugar and tobacco have been a seriou disadvantage to the producers of the island. while Spain has retaliated by putting in the high rates previously existing against American manufactures and products to Cuba. A treaty adjustment on the ines of the convention of 1891, it is believed, would be acceptable to Spain.

It is said that under the new treaty nothing could be done to restrict fillbustering. although this has been one of the most serious causes of trouble developed by the war, since it is a subject covered by international law rather than by treaty.

VIEWS OF MR. HALE.

He Thinks Sentiment Is Against the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Senator Hale has received a letter from Senator Hoar, asking Senator Hale to pair him in any way that will "defeat, delay or bring to confusion" the resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations. Senator Hale, who is expected to lead the opposition to the Cuban resolution in the Senate, is preparing for the conflict which he expects to follow the holiday recess. It is the understanding that the question will be one of the first to be raised after the reconvening of Congress, and it is looked forward to as

"The advocates of the resolution," said the Maine senator to-day, "were at first inelined to claim two-thirds majority. I doubt whether they feel so sanguine now, and I am sure they would not if they knew how rapidly the conservative sentiment is probably be shot.

growing." "I was sorry to see," the sen-ator continued, "that I had been quoted as saying in a boastful manner that we should be able to defeat the resolution on a vote. I would not want to claim that result at the present time, but I hope for it in the end. Indeed, I am receiving assurances from influential sources every day of to the resolution, and I believe the sentiment in the country is rapidly verging that way. Of course, there are meetings and resolutions on the other side, but one can gather men together in advocacy of any cause and get signatures to almost any kind of petition. My contention is that the business men and thinking men of the

country are opposed to any step which is

liable to plunge the country into war. In my own State, for instance, there is only one prominent newspaper which advocates

the course advised by the Senate committee on foreign relations. "We have just gone through a campaign in which we have promised peace to the country. Is it consistent to present the incoming administration with a war on the threshold of its existence? True, there is an undeniable condition of affairs in Cuba, but I believe the reports are exaggerated. At any rate, it is true that however cruel the conduct of the Spaniards, it finds its counterpart in the behavior of the Cubans. It is their way of fighting; they are different from us. From whatever standpoint the question is regarded there is no excuse in reason or precedent for the United States to interfere in this insurrection. I believe

the Senate is rapidly coming to realize this

and am therefore confident of success in the

"It has been intimated," suggested the reporter, "that you will filibuster to defeat the Cameron resolution in the Senate?" "No truth whatever in that," he sponded. 'It will not be necessary that we should do so. The question raised by the committee is one of vast magnitude and it will excite much debate. The question of the respective prerogative of the executive and legislative branches of the government which Mr. Olney's letter has raised is calculated in itself to set the lawyers talking at one another, and there is no telling how much time may be consumed on this point, resolution desire delay-which they do notthey would not have to resort to extraneous methods to secure it. It is, above all, foreign from our intentions to attempt to use the appropriation bills to accomplish the postponement of the Cuban question. We are willing that the subject should be brought up promptly and are content to use

Advice to Spaniards.

LONDON, Dec. 24 .- The Times this mornward the United States. Says the Times: "They can afford to ignore the insolent menaces of the Senate committee even if they are adopted by both houses, because they are empty menaces. The latest indications are that the American people support Presdent Cleveland's attitude. But Spain must endeavor to procure peace in one way or another, otherwise the time will come when the Cameron resolution will be be adopted in substance by the President." A French Rumor.

PARIS. Dec. 23.-Spanish securities were strong on the Bourse to-day owing to the report that a dispatch received from Washington indicated that the United States was ready to recognize continued Spanish sovereignty in Cuba on the condition that the United States be invited to intervene and

Spain Will Send an Envoy. MADRID. Dec. 23.-El Tiempe asserts that a high political personage is to be sent to Washington to confer with the officers of the government regarding the relations between Spain and the United States.

AT MAYFIELD, KY.

Another Negro Put to Death by the Scarcal Whites-Governor Bradley Bitter Against Mob Rule.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Dec. 23.-There is still claimed its second victim early this mornaged eighteen years. The shooting was the result of last night's flurry, caused by wild reports of a threatened attack by negroes bent upon avenging Stone's death. It was would be reinforced by others of their race streets all night. At an early hour in the morning Snett and two companions were seen on the outskirts of the city acting in a suspicious manner. They ran on the aptreaty revision until Cuba is pacified in a pearance of officers and Snett was shot

The report of an onslaught by vengeful ated, and while things have not assumed their normal condition ate of duty and methods of exchange on | Offers of assistance if needed from the whites at Fulton, Paducah and many other neighboring towns were received at the first outbreak of the trouble, but no aid has been asked. The citizens of Mayfield held a meeting this afternoon and denounced the recent

work of the mob and called upon the authorities to prevent further violence. At 11 The outbreak threatened and real tween the whites and negroes was bad enough, but the feeling here is that it has been somewhat exaggerated. The conflict at first and, indeed, all through, has negroes indiscriminately. It was a war against a low criminal and semi-criminal class of blacks who were demoralizing the better class of negroes and terrorizing both blacks and whites. That it was not an indiscriminate fight against blacks as such, was evidenced in the mass meeting composed almost equally of blacks and whites held here to-day. It was a perfectly harmonious meeting and its voice was unanimously for law and order, but none the unanimously for common self-protection until the officers of the law could control the seditious element. Speeches were made by both blacks and whites. Conciliatory time the continuance of precautionary measures was advised. A large number of armed deputy police therefore patrol the town for the present, but a new sense of

security prevails. Governor Bradley Worried.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 23.-Governor Bradley is evidently worried and perplexed about the recent frequent mob murders in Kentucky. In an interview to-night he deof local officers and strongly intimated that if requested according to Kentucky's pecultar law on the subject, he will offer big rewards without number for members of the mobs. He also raps the Legislature as a whole for its failure to enact into law his | tee. The plan was to let one director drop ate recommendations as to mobs.

Quiet Restored.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 23.-The Mayfield race war is at an end. Everything is quiet, A mass meeting of both white and colored people to-night came to an understanding that peace should reign. Mayfield is quiet to-night. Thirty deputized policemen are patrolling the city. There is nothing to be larmed about in the vicinity of Paducah.

KILLED TWO, WOUNDED SEVEN.

Mob of Thirty Employes Scattered by a Mexican Ranchman.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Dec. 23.-Parhis employes a few days ago and thirty of them attacked him. He was seriously wounded by the first volley of shots, but took refuge in his residence and fired on his assailants, killing two of them and ading seven others badly. Twenty of the mob have been arrested and will

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE NA-TIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Scheme by Which a Few Men Expected to Make Themselves Million-

aires in a Few Years.

PARTLY SUCCESSFUL

HOW THE LOANS ON CALUMET ELEC-TRIC STOCK WERE MADE.

Directors of the Broken Bank Alleged to Have Been in the Deal-Mr. Page's Explanation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23,-"Who wrecked the

National Bank of Illinois?" is the uppermost question wherever the failure of that institution is discussed. W. A. Hammond, second vice president of the bank, who has been charged with pulling the wool over the eyes of the directors of the defunct institution, would not talk to-day when seen in Hence, I say, that if the opponents of the his palatial home in Evanston. Through an intimate friend, however, he made a statement which is calculated to inculnate several of the directors, as well as two or three men who are not connected with the bank. The Post makes the above statement this evening and gave the following: Canada might utterly fail if applied to the only legitimate weapons in our warfare "W. A. Hammond is to be made the scapeof Illinois," said the friend, "Hammond is a broken man to-day, but he is not any more to blame for the amount of money loaned on Calumet securities than are the bank and its directors. It was necessary to the purposes of a man connected with officer of one of the best known banks of this city to depreciate the Calumet electric road's stocks, and to this end these two men brought about the wrecking of the National Bank of Illinois. Of the bank's funds \$2,475,000 had been loaned on the Calumet securities. The plan for wrecking was brilliant; cause an investigation, depreciate Calumet stock and buy it, then combine this valuable property of sixty-three miles of new track, equipment and franchise with the South Chicago railway eventually combining with the Chicago City Raliway and make a fortune of millions within five or ten years. The truth of the matter is, members of the finance committee and certain directors of the National Bank of Illinois have known the amount of the Calumet loan and had hoped to make individual fortunes on the success of the venture. Four years ago W. V. Jacobs, who started the Calumet road, borrowed \$115,000 and paid it up in full. After that road passed into other hands a loan was made on the securities with the full knowledge of the finance committee of the bank and by President Schneider himself. This loan was too large, but it had been supposed to be for a few weeks only, and the bank, finding itself involved, either had to take the loss, ruin an enterprise or go

> A BRILLIANT IDEA. The loan was increased with the full knowledge of members of the finance committee and later on was made known to the directors. Members of the finance committee and officers of the bank were given stock and the purpose of the idea was to sell the road and besides paying the the directors. There has been a severe con-South Chicago city railway to secure conthe stocks which go with them and it was was a brilliant idea for a man connected with the South Chicago City Railway to that the Calumet electric will be sold to the South Chicago City Railway man and his friend, the banker, who lent his name to the scheme to make a good pot out of the deal himself. The part the banker took in the matter was a safe one. He called the attention of the bank examiner to the fact that Calumet securities had disappeared somewhere, intimating that the National Bank of Illinois had a good share of them and probably had them all. The officers of the bank, finding that the bank exami was hot on their trail, began to push the transactions they had on foot for the sale of the securities and the clearing house met Electric securities would not have been found among the bank's assets. The sale would have been effected possibly at a loss to the bank, but without disturbance to the public or heavy loss to stockholders of the bank. But this course would not suit the purpose of persons trying to control the Calumet Electric road.

> owed the bank \$1,000,000 and for three years Mr. Hammond has been trying to reduce that. It was reduced one-half when the doors of the bank closed and it was to Vice President Hammond that this was accomplished. If the securities for the loans to these two men-Dreyer and Weiss -have disappeaded, they disappeare Saturday. That point may come out later. One director in the bank who has been talking a great deal since the condition of the concern became public, took \$12,000 out of the bank Saturday afternoon. There was no excuse for falsification of accounts for the directors knew the amount of the Calumet loan. You can't cover up a \$1,000,-600 loan in a bank where directors do their

DIRECTOR PAGE'S STATEMENT. "Never did I see on the book kept for the purpose of informing the directors of the bank as to who were applicants for loans way." This statement was brought about large loans were made by the bank and ostensibly given with the sanction of the directors. Mr. Page went on to explain how the business of the bank, as far as the directors were concerned, was .conducted. Said he: "The directors appointed from among themselves what you might term, out each month and some other one take signed for the purpose. In this book was also kept opposite the name of each plicant a record of the collateral offered toeffect the loan. When the committee was ready for business President Schneider would come into the room, bringing with him this book and with it another in which was recorded the daily balance of the would-be borrower and also a record of how much he had previously borrowed."
You say that Mr. Schneider used to

'Almost invariably, Seldom was Hammond before 'he committee. At odd times he would be called in to answer some questions as to the applicant's business or offered. But Captain Schnieder was alm would look over the books carefulwould be cut down and cases where applicant and security was all right. ommodation was, of course, grante "Did the committee never ask to se actual collateral offered or did it at take the word of Mr. Schneider

bring this in?"